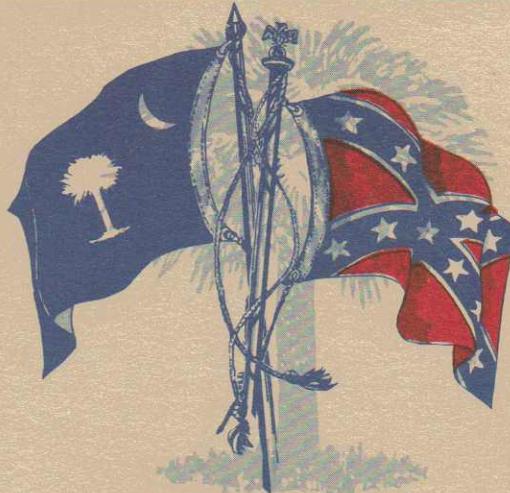


THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

South Carolina Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans



"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history."

Lt. General Stephen D. Lee
Confederate States of America

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On the morning of November 22, 1986 over 400 South Carolinians, and others, gathered in front of the State House in Columbia, South Carolina, to pay final tribute to the Unknown Soldier of South Carolina, Killed-in-action September, 1 1862, at the Battle of Ox Hill -- near Chantilly, Virginia. The Unknown Soldier was honored as representative of all Confederate dead who were never identified. The services, which included a memorial at Elmwood Cemetery, were conducted by ministers of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, and received nationwide press coverage.

The
PALMETTO PARTISAN
Magazine

The official journal
of the
South Carolina Division,
Sons of Confederate
Veterans.

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The **PALMETTO PARTISAN** welcomes letters to the Editor, unsolicited manuscripts, **FORUM** articles and photographs. All correspondence should include the authors name, address and a day and night telephone number, and should be sent to the **PP**, 875 Altamont Rd., Greenville, SC, 29609.

Subjects for the **FORUM** column should be of interest and pertinent to the Division membership at large. Forum columns should be no longer than 800 words and may be edited as space requires.

Articles will be retained by the **PP** and photographs cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped self addressed envelope.

EDITORIAL

A recent edition of the "Cannon's Report", edited by Mr. Ray Rosser, included an attack on remarks made by Div. Com. Marlar in the latest edition of the **PP**. The article, entitled "When Jack Marlar Speaks Nobody (sic) Should Listen", referred to Com. Marlar as the "chief agitator" on the issue of Franklin, Tenn. as the site of the SCV's permanent headquarters. He further accused Com. Marlar of a calculated violation of trust by speaking against the Franklin site. The article concludes by calling on CIC Green to forbid any further discussion on the issue by those opposed to the PHQ.

Mr. Rosser's insistence that reasonable compatriots cannot dissent from an accepted view is intolerable. Indeed it was just such an attitude which compelled our forefathers to take up arms against Washington. During my tenure as Editor of this publication I have gone to great lengths to present a fair and balanced account of the news of our association. In fact the **FORUM** column to which Mr. Rosser takes exception was instituted to provide South Carolinians an opportunity to present divergent views on disparate issues.

Mr. Rosser has offered Com. Marlar 750 words of unedited space in the next "Cannon's Report". Hopefully, Com. Marlar will avail himself of this opportunity, and that other newsletters will encourage free and open debate on issues in the organization.

The final ceremony honoring the Unknown Soldier of South Carolina proved to be a difficult task. Surely, everyone involved in the planning can look back and see something that could have been done better and perhaps more efficiently. However, the primary point of this event is that the scions of Southern patriots worked together for the sole purpose of bestowing appropriate honor and respect upon the remains of this soldier as representative of all South Carolinians who rendered the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of our States sovereignty.

There are in our State powerful forces which work ill towards the heritage so difficultly obtained by our forebears and so preciously treasured by most of us. This obsequy has put our commitment on display and demonstrated our determination to preserve the precious legacy bequeathed to us for generations. The most visible symbol of this legacy is the Battle Flag atop the Capitol Dome. Our commitment here must be no less sincere or efficient than it was for the Unknown Soldier. This brings us back to the issue of the Permanent National Headquarters.

Whether or not we need a PHQ can, and should, be thoroughly debated. However, every effort and every dollar must be spent in this Division to educate our fellow citizens to the truth of their history. What profiteth a man to gain a future headquarters if he lose his own heritage?

As always, we encourage the readers of this publication to respond.

YOUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR

Lest we forget.

Thaddeus Patrick Raines, senior - the father of Thaddeus Patrick Raines, junior - was born October 16, 1843 in Johnson County, North Carolina to Edmond and Sarah. The family came down to South Carolina by wagon train. When the State legislature called for volunteers to form a State Brigade Thaddeus Raines enlisted at Knotts Springs, S.C. with Company A, 14th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry on August 10, 1861, at the age of 18 (with his father's consent).

His regiment was dispatched to the coast but the following Spring the real fighting would begin as they moved out to join General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia.

During his tour of duty Corporal Raines was wounded several times. In the first incident he took a round in the left "hip", but would not report to the surgeon because he was embarrassed to tell the doctor where he was shot. When the wound became inflamed his buddies carried him to the surgeon. He was also wounded in the left hand losing three fingers. But, despite his disability he remained for the duration of the War. Hospital records show that his last wound - to the left arm - occurred at the end of the War.

For six months he was one of Lee's Sharpshooters and it was during this time that his hand was wounded. They were pretty well known as the "Foot Cavalry"; that is it didn't take them long to get where they were going. In fact the 14th's first serious engagement demonstrates the point.

The brigade got word to move north across the Chickahominy River to meet a Union advance and the 14th was ordered on picket on the north side of the river. The rest of the Brigade continued on and became engaged in such a hard fought battle that they were forced to fall back and call up the 14th as reinforcements.

In response they built a bridge and then marched to the battle line at double time. Without stopping they formed into skirmish lines and advanced into the woods. Corp. Raines records that, "We gave up not an inch of ground. We stopped them flat.". Attacking with another regiment on the

right they hit the Yankees simultaneously and moved the enemy right back up the hill.

During one engagement a new recruit was apparently scared and was sticking closely to Corp. Raines. When the recruit fired the muzzle flash would singe Raines's ear. Finally, Corp. Raines turned on the recruit and said, "I'm going to save the Yankees the trouble of shooting you if you do that again.". The recruit moved over. Raines could still see the flash but at least he wasn't getting stung.

He never acted disappointed about the outcome of the war. He always said that they had a hard time of it for three years but they let the Yankees think they won. "And I think some of them still think they won.", Compatriot Raines says. "My father always said that because he was hospitalized when the War ended that he never surrendered.".

Despite his war wounds Thaddeus Raines returned to his home in South Carolina to a productive life. Because of his disability he could no longer farm so he began breeding trotting horses. The loss of his fingers did not prevent him from playing the violin. Raines remembers. "He played 'Dixie' all the time - of course.".

Cmt. Raines declares a sentiment shared by all sons of Confederate veterans

when he says, "My Dad was the greatest man who ever lived.".

South Carolina's Unknown Soldier served with the 14th Regiment and it is likely that he and Corp. Raines were friends; they certainly were comrades.

This article is based on a talk given to the Wade Hampton Camp by Cmt. Raines.



CAMP NEWS

A digest of dispatches
from the field.

BOGANSVILLE

The Camp has recently organized and expects to receive its charter in the next three months.

CAMDEN

J.B. Kershaw Camp

At the last meeting Cmt. Stoney Hilton presented a talk on the history of submarine warfare, from the Turtle of the Revolution, through the Confederate ship Hunday to the present day.

The Kershaw Camp entered its fourth consecutive year with a meeting October 21st. Elections for officers were held with E. Lee Griggs being returned to office as Commander. George Green was elected Lt. Com. and S.J. Hilton Adjutant. Louis D. deLoach was conferred the title of Commander Emeritus. At the Battle of Cane Creek the Camp set up a recruiting table with the Witherspoon/- Barnes Camp.

COLUMBIA

Wade Hampton Camp

The Camp met Nov. 20 at Bell Camp in Columbia, and was served "Confederate Style" Chicken Bog from a mess line manned by two "old veterans": Lt. Com. Charlie Clark and Adj. Gene Hilliard.

Then Com. Joe Taylor held elections for officers. After the elections Div. Com. Marlar spoke about preparations for the Memorial Service. Then, Cmt. W.C. Smith showed a video tape of the Battle of Manassass.

The camp also conducted a raffle for a set of Confederate Seal blazer buttons as a Camp fund-raiser.

In December the camp held its annual Confederate Ball. The ball is the premier social event of the Camp's year.

Music was provided by the 11th North Carolina Band which uses authentic instruments and uniforms. The ball was held at Bell Camp in Columbia.

GREENVILLE

16th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers

The primary event of the year is the annual "An Evening With..." series which features a speaker of national prominence. This year's Dinner included a musical program of Southern Songs and Historian-in-Chief James West Thompson. Chevis Clark from Kingstree unveiled a portrait of a Confederate veteran and an old servant having returned home to the desolation of war.

The dinner was held in the President's Ball Room at the Poinsett Club in Greenville. The Camp also gave away three raffle prizes as a fund-raiser. About three hundred members and guests

from across the State were in attendance.

The next afternoon the Camp met again at Compatriot Roy Christie's "Field of Dead Yankees" in Hickory Tavern, for the annual Musket and Cannon Shoot. Those in attendance were treated to the opportunity to fire authentic firearms and a 3-inch Ordinance Rifle.

The Palmetto Light Artillery provided an exhibition of artillery procedure.

LANCASTER

Witherspoon/Barnes Camp

The Camp has recently acquired several books which were the personal property of Confederate Congressman J.H. Witherspoon - one of the Camp's namesakes.

The Compatriots hope these volumes will be the basis of a Camp library.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This edition marks some changes for the PP. The editor is now C.M. Sullivan of Greenville. The previous Editor, Bill Cross is the Associate Editor. Also, Lee Griggs of Camden will be providing regular reports on the Save the Flag effort. Sam Stack of Greer and Bob Wilkinson of St. Matthews will be contributing articles as well.



Above, Adj Hilliard, Com Taylor and the 11th N.C. Band. Below, members of the 16th Reg. at their annual Dinner.



VIDEO AVAILABLE

A video tape of the Funeral for the Unknown Soldier is now available from Bonnie Blue Productions. The tapes are in VHS format and costs \$34.95. This includes a 45 record of Miss Roz Bowie singing "Dixie" and "Bonnie Blue Flag".

10% of the profits will be donated to the SCV-UDC Monument Fund. Tapes can be obtained from Bonnie Blue Productions, P.O. Box 363, White Rock, SC, 29177. There is a \$3.00 shipping charge.

National Digest



TENNESSEE BURIES CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

The East Tennessee Brigade recently reinterred the bodily remains of a "Tennessee Volunteer" who died in a Yankee prisoner-of-war camp in Bowling Green Kentucky. Unlike the soldier recently returned to South Carolina the identity of this Confederate is known.

The remains were reinterred with full military honors before a crowd of approximately 2,000. ETB Com. Scott Templeton said "I think this did a lot for Tennessee and the SCV".

The ceremony included 13 regiments from Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Missouri. "The event proved to be emotional to almost all involved." said ETB Com. Templeton.

TYLER TAKES THE TASK

Jack Tyler of Texas has taken over production of the Confederate Veteran, after previous editor Ron Clemons of Tennessee resigned in August. After a brief hiatus publication has resumed with an even larger edition in November.

BOB CLAGGETT R.I.P.

Bob Claggett died of heart failure the morning of December 30, 1986 at his home in Maryland. Compatriot Claggett had suffered from cancer. He was Past Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a long time member of the SCV and the MOSB.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VOTES FOR DUES

At its latest meeting in Biloxi, Mississippi the Executive Council voted to recommend to the National Convention that National dues be increased by eight dollars (\$8.00). This will raise dues from ten dollars (\$10.00) to eighteen dollars (\$18.00). The increased assessment will not take effect unless it is approved by the next National Convention which will be in Mobile next August.

A SON of the SOUTH COMES HOME

COLUMBIA -

On the morning of November 22, 1986, the bodily remains of the Unknown South Carolinian were removed from the Chapel of the Confederate Relic Room - where it had been lying-in-State - and transported under full military guard to the steps of the South Carolina State Capitol.

This began the service which, after the burial at Elmwood Cemetery, would finally bring the remains of South Carolina's last Confederate Soldier home to rest.

Planning for the service began immediately after Division Commander Jack Marlar was notified by Compatriot Al Tennyson of Maryland that War era bones had been discovered in Northern Virginia. Div. Com. Marlar then began contacting members of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation and discov

ered that Representative Butler Derrick of the Third District of South Carolina had claimed the remains on behalf of South Carolina.

Plans were then made to dispatch a team to recover the remains and return them to the Palmetto State.

JOURNEY TO RICHMOND

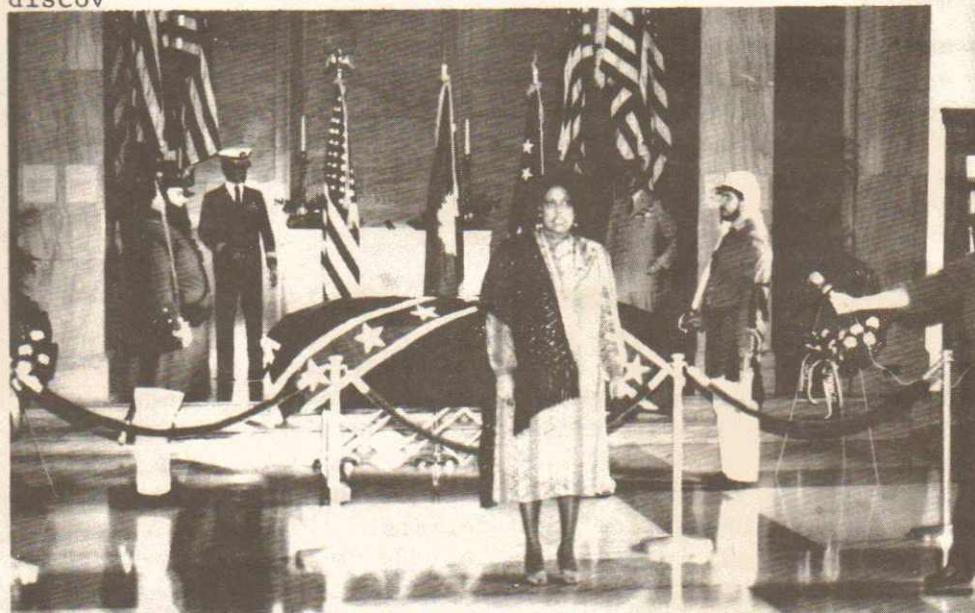
In the early morning hours of Thursday October 16th, Div. Com. Marlar, Lieutenant Com. Earl Barnett and C.M. Sullivan, loaded a casket into the rear of a blue van and departed for the Capital City of Richmond, Virginia, to retrieve the bodily remains of South Carolina's Unknown Soldier. The skeletal remains and personal effects were discovered when workmen began grading the site for a condominium project (see related article).

At 8:45 a.m. the contin-

gent arrived at the Confederate White House in Richmond where they met Dr. William Allen Thurman, the Commander of the Virginia Division. Com. Thurman, who had been instrumental in making arrangements with the Fairfax County Medical Examiners office, took the men on a tour of the many battlefields and monuments in and around Richmond. In the morning the men departed the Capital for Washington, D.C. to meet with Miss Rosemary Adams, an assistant to Rep. Butler Derrick. Rep. Derrick had initially claimed the remains on behalf of the state, however he turned the matter over to the SCV after being contacted by Com. Marlar.

After a tour of the Union Capitol Miss Adams took them to lunch at the House Members dining room. After which Rep. Derrick met them on the front steps of the Capitol and presented a United States flag which had been flown on the Capitol Dome in honor of "the Unknown South Carolinian Soldier who lost his life at the Battle of Ox hill, September 1, 1862.". Rep. Derrick said "I appreciate what you men are doing. We must not forget our heritage."

Miss Adams then escorted them to the Medical Examiner's office in Fairfax County which was the legal repository for the body until claimed. There they were met by Mrs. Cornelia Sansone representing the Virginia United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Sansone has been active in properly



Miss Bowie sang "Dixie" while the remains lay-in-state.

reinterring the remains of Confederate dead uncovered during construction and excavation projects in Northern Virginia.

After signing for the artifacts the remains were placed in the casket and draped with the Confederate Battle Flag.

The flag draped coffin was taken straightaway back to South Carolina to the Cannon Funeral Home in Fountain Inn - which is the oldest mortuary in the state.

Within two days more than 150 people had paid their respects and signed the register, by November 21 the number had exceeded 600.

PREPARATIONS FOR HONOR

Then began a long series of planning meetings to determine the appropriate manner to memorialize this fallen hero of the South. The first of these took place in Columbia and included Camp Commanders, Division Officers, Reenactors and representatives of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Assistant Adjutant General Jasper Varn was also in attendance.

A week later another meeting was held at the Columbia home of Compatriot W.C. Smith. At this meeting a draft of the program and the invitations was presented and Cmt. Bruce Elrod showed a tape of Miss Roz Bowie performing patriotic music. Also, Com. Lee Griggs reported on the activities of the Save the Flag Committee. Several other meetings were held in White Rock because it



Each grave was adorned with a Confederate Flag.

was more convenient for those travelling from Greenville to the meetings.

While these meetings were the principal forum for planning the ceremonies much of the real work was the result of individual Compatriots working in concert with the Division leadership.

On Friday November 21, the body was transported by Cannon Funeral Home to the Confederate Museum and Relic Room in Columbia.

Saturday morning the casket was driven to the Capitol grounds and placed on a catafalque in the shadow of the George Washington Monument on the front steps. The Washington Light Infantry, from Charleston, trooped the colors.

Div. Com. Marlar presided at the service attended by a crowd of approximately 450, and Reverend Father James Parker, Past Chaplain General Military Order of the Statrs and Bars, delivered the invocation. After which Div. Lt. Com. Earl Barnett led the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States flag and

Salute to the Confederate flag.

Roz Bowie, a vocalist from Oklahoma, then sang "Dixie" followed by Rabbi Sanford T. Marcus reading the 23rd Psalm. Div. Com. Marlar then introduced the dignitaries who eulogized the Unknown Soldier and all those who had fought with him.

IN MEMORIUM

Edward A. Crosby, Division Commander of the MOSB spoke on behalf of that Society and quoted from the Confederate Monument on the State House grounds. Laverne Watson, Past President General of the UDC, represented the Daughters with her remarks on the supreme service of this gallant man in grey and others like him. Then Div. Com. Marlar, representing the S.C. Division, SCV, reminded those in attendance "of how much these soldiers - with so little - did for the Cause; how can we - with so much - do less.". Finally, the Honorable Joeseph Wilson spoke as a representative of the General Assembly. Sen.

Many joined in a
chorus of "Dixie".

Wilson compared the service of South Carolinians in the War to those who served in foreign climes such as France and Vietnam. The speeches were followed by a rendition of the "Bonnie Blue Flag", again by Miss Bowie.

The Honorable Lieutenant Governor-Elect Nick A. Theodore spoke of the service that "this man rendered to his State" in his speech presenting the Order of the Palmetto. (The Order of the Palmetto is the highest honor the Governor can confer for service to the State.) Reverend Bill Ferguson, a reenactor, brought the benediction.

The casket was then carried by the pall bearers - W.C. Smith, Pete Pederson, Byron Smith, Henry Robertson, James Stewart, and Gary Bird - down the steps and placed on a horse drawn wagon draped in black crepe. The units were commanded by Lt. Chris Snelgrove along with Burt Miller.

The funeral procession traveled from the Capitol down Main St. with a police escort. Because of a problem with the horse the pall bearers stood in and pulled the wagon to the cemetery. After the wagon followed a drummer, Trey Kelly, beating cadence and a fifist, Chris Lipscomb, playing Roughs March (an ancient martial tune). The two South Carolina regiments, (2nd S.C. and 20th S.C.), were next in the order of march, followed by the out-of-state regiments and the Palmetto Light Artillery.

A small contingent from

Maryland also participated as they were the ones who originally notified Div. Com. Marlar that the remains had been discovered. After the regiments many SCV and UDC members as well as other civilians walked in procession.

After arriving at the Confederate Section at Elmwood Cemetery the pall bearers placed the casket on a bier which was surrounded by six poles flying the five major flags of Confederate South Carolina (the First National Flag, the Stainless Banner, the Battle Flag, the Third National Flag and the Palmetto Flag.), and the United States Flag.

Real Son Thaddeus Raines (see Your Confederate Ancestor column) placed a wreath before the grave - Compatriot Raines's father served with the 14th Regiment and probably knew the Unknown Soldier. Then Reverend Ferguson prayed and J.J. Mahoney - Div. Chaplain and Permanent Deacon in the Roman Catholic Church - delivered a panegyric. In his remarks Deacon Mahoney noted that "during the Vietnam War Northerners burned the U.S. flag and derided the American presence in that country but in the South we did not forget that nothing is gained without something lost".

After which Miss Bowie sang "How Firm A Foundation" and "Amazing Grace".

The Palmetto Light Artillery fired a cannonade and the two Infantry Regiments fired a musket volley salute whereupon bugler Terry

Gardner called "Taps".

At the close of the service the reenactors, according to custom, passed in review of the grave and in so doing pulled one button off of their tunics and dropped them in the grave - many of the spectators also dropped in personal momentos.

After the service concluded many of the spectators joined in a spontaneous chorus of "Dixie".

Unfortunately, all of South Carolina's Congressional Delegation, the Governor and most of the General Assembly were either at the opening of a convention center in Charleston or at the Clemson vs. Carolina football game and therefore did not attend. The two notable exceptions were Senators Wilson and Theodore.

LEST WE FORGET

The memorial served the twofold purpose of meeting the obligation of South Carolina's Confederate Monument that while far from their homes and families they knew, "That at home they would not be forgotten.", as well as reminding contemporary Southerners that, in the words of Sen. John D. Long, "No cause is lost whose principles are just".

The Division is now making plans for a suitable monument to mark the Unknown Soldier's final resting place.

An appropriate design suited to the site must be developed and the funds raised.

BATTLE of OX HILL

"Dark clouds rode overhead
like squadrons of horse."

On August 29 and 30, 1862 our Confederate forces had defeated the Yankees on the Manassas battlefield for the second time in a little over a year, and - once again - the Bluecoats were retreating toward the relative sanctuary of Washington.

Knowing that General Pope's retreat had taken the Federal forces along the Warrenton Turnpike near Centerville, General Lee called General Jackson to his headquarters and asked him to proceed across Sudleys Ford on Bull Run Creek, on to the Little River Turnpike, turn right on the Turnpike and intercept the enemy's retreat. Jackson's terse reply was, "Good..".

Jackson's Corps proceeded, crossed Bull Run Creek at Sudley's Ford, reached the Little River Turnpike at Wykoop's and turned toward Fairfax Court House. They camped for the night at Pleasant Valley.

The next morning the troops began a slow march. By late afternoon they passed Chantilly and encountered Pope's forces who, knowing of their pursuit, had formed a line of battle between the roads which come together at Ox Hill. Pope's Army had the Corps of Heintzelman, Reno and McDowell, reinforced by Sumner and Franklin in a position just South of the Little River Turnpike, almost facing North, said to consist of 57,000 effectives.

Jackson deployed his forces as follows: A.P. Hill's Division on the right; Ewell's Division (commanded

by Lawton) in the center; and Jackson's Division (commanded by Starke) on the left. Stuart's Cavalry was there, but apparently not engaged. Jackson's account of the battle states that "artillery was posted on an eminence on the left of the road.", but doesn't say which units. They apparently were never engaged. Confederate Military History - South Carolina, estimates Southern strength at about 20,000.

Now let's set the stage for the battle which was about to begin. It had been a wet and gloomy day. When the fight began there was a drenching thunder shower, with the heavy rain and wind directly in the faces of Stonewall's troops.

It is said that Stonewall was in a "grim and savage humor". When one of his Colonels requested that his men be withdrawn because their cartridges were too wet to ignite, the reply came back from Jackson, "My compliments to the Colonel, and tell him that the enemy's ammunition is just as wet as his.".

Henry Kyd Douglass says that, "Dark clouds rode overhead, like squadrons of horse, shook their black manes, and discharged their angry volleys upon quarreling mortals. The lightning interchanged continuous flashes with those of musketry in the gloomy woods." The thunderstorm was said to be so violent that it drowned the roar of cannon.

General Jackson tells us that the brigades of Branch

and Field (Brockenbrough commanding the latter) were sent to feel and engage the enemy. The fire in front and flank of Branch was so severe that they fell back in disorder.

Then the Brigades of Maxcey Gregg, Thomas and Pender were sent into the fight, soon to be followed by a portion of Ewell's Division. The battle was mostly fought by Gregg, Branch and Pender, as follows: Gregg's brigades leading Hill's Division came into line by its right, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth on the front line with Orr's Rifles, the Twelfth and the First supporting.

As the battle progressed the Rifles and the Twelfth were advanced to the front line with the first remaining in support. The enemy was driven back and retired from the field as nightfall came.

The next morning they had entirely disappeared and, by a report from Stuart, had passed Fairfax Court House, moving towards Washington. Two Federal generals were killed during this battle. One of them, General Kearny, rode accidentally into our lines and was mortally wounded. When Stonewall heard of this he ordered that Kearny's body, sword and personal belongings be sent through the lines to the Yankee's family.

The federals having disappeared by morning, our forces left Ox Hill on September 3. This action had set the stage for the up-coming Maryland campaign.

WAR and DEVELOPMENT

The only significant battlefield in Fairfax County, Virginia - a rolling stretch of pasture and woods where 1,500 soldiers were killed or wounded in a wild struggle fought in a crashing thunderstorm - is being developed commercially at an alarming rate.

The primary concern among historians and War buffs is that property with valuable historical significance is being covered forever with shopping centers and condominium projects. In fact one developer has proposed moving the monuments to the two Yankee generals - Phillip Kearney and Isaac Stevens - who died in that battle to a position that in 1862 was deep behind Confederate lines in order to make room for more buildings.

According to Ed Wenzel, an authority on local history, "The two brigades of Jackson's Division, they're going right across the Fair Oaks Mall parking lot, past Sears and Roebuck and the right flank of Jackson's Corps is marching through the middle of town house condos.

And, there's a four-lane highway being built on top of the battle line.". He continues, "They're building more town houses in the corn field where the soldiers died in hand-to-hand combat".

Eight years ago the county asked the National Park Service to make part of the battlefield a National Military Park in order to properly preserve it. But, the Park Service declined and now only a sliver of the forty acre site remains untouched.

Now even the Manassas National Military Park is threatened by high-rise development on its border. While this construction would not tamper directly with any important sites it may lead to the Park being ringed with hotels and office towers sometime in the next decade. "We're suffering, no doubt about it," says Park Historian Edmond Raus.

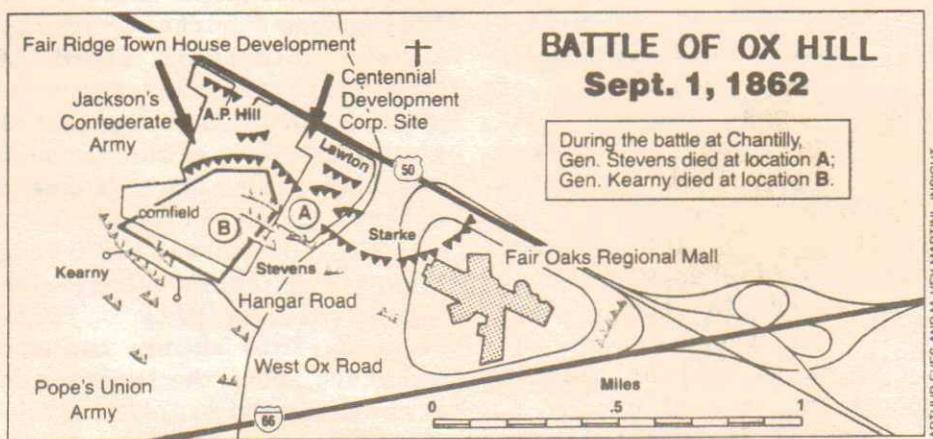
New construction also threatens the site of Gen. Lee's headquarters and where Gen. Longstreet drove out the Union Army at Second Manassas.

Some of the developers have taken action to prevent serious desecration of historic sites such as; screening projects with trees and making road and access improvements totaling \$3 million. However, many of the historic battlefields are being paved over.

Ironically, it was just such development that led to the discovery of the Unknown Soldiers remains. Bulldozers had removed top soil to within 6-8 inches of the grave but the remains had not been disturbed on the day prior to discovery. The site was covered with four feet of fill dirt the following day thus making further recovery or excavation impossible. The remains had to be removed from the grave in order to preserve them.

When discovered the body had been field stripped of belt, weapon and boots. There were no personal possessions found in or about the shallow grave which was located approximately fifty to sixty yards from the field hospital.

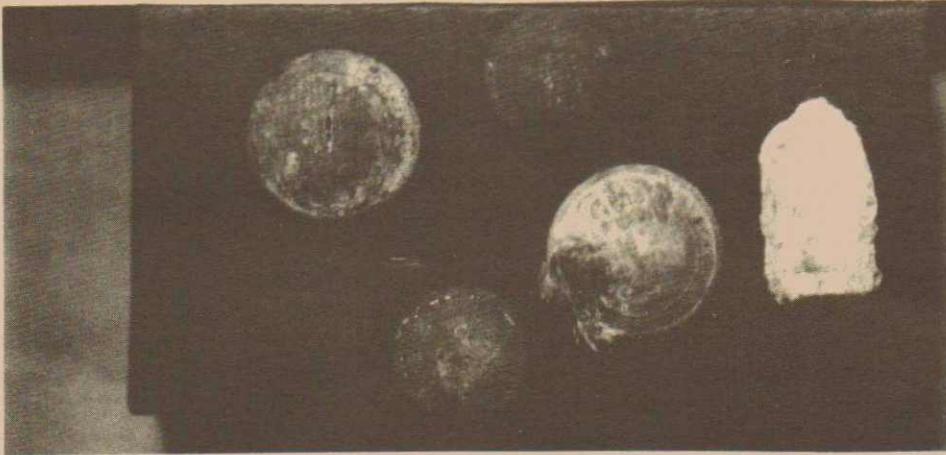
The Unknown Soldier had



On the left is a map of the Battle of Ox Hill showing the battle lines of the opposing armies superimposed over the sites of commercial development in the area.

Above right, is a photograph of some of the relics recovered with the remains of the Unknown Soldier. They are four brass buttons with the State Seal, and a 58 cal. mini-ball.

Jackson's Corps is marching through townhouse condos'.



been buried within the firing line of the final line of defense of South Carolina's Troops and a short distance from an outbuilding which had been used as a field hospital.

The body was laying face up in the grave which was one and one half to two feet deep. Due to the smallness of the hole the legs and head were elevated above the trunk of the body. The facial bones were badly shattered but the back and top of the skull were still intact.

The Soldier's legs were slightly bent. His right arm was straight at his side and his left arm was turned under the torso. The fifty-eight caliber mini-ball was lodged in the jaw.

The body was clothed in a long frock coat with twelve brass buttons and a short jacket with ten buttons; all of which were brass and bore the State seal.

The fragmentary remains recovered from Fairfax County consisted of the right and left femur, right and left

tibia, fibula, talus, right and left humerus, radius, ribs, pelvis, scapula fragments and #1 cervical vertebra. Which basically means that all four limbs, the hip, part of the spine and skull, some ribs and portions of the jaw and two teeth were recovered.

According to Stephanie Damadio, MFS, Consultant - Physical Anthropology, "a narrow sciatic notch and a femoral head measurement of 46 mm indicate male sex.", and further stated "open sutures on the skull fragments and a remnant epiphyseal closure line indicate an age at death of between 19-25.".

Mrs. Damadio went on to say that there were no signs of trauma present, however, the material was in such poor and fragmentary condition that evidence of trauma may have been destroyed by natural erosion and breakdown. Race cannot be determined from the remains present.

"The bones are very dry

and friable.", said Mrs. Damadio, "All surfaces of the bones are eroded due to natural erosion and decay. The condition of the bones is not inconsistent with a possible CW origin.". W.C. Smith of the Wade Hampton Camp and a button collector identified the buttons, retrieved as part of the relics, as belonging to an enlisted man. "You can tell that they were manufactured in Philadelphia for South Carolina. Because the merchandise was contraband the State motto was distinctively misspelled."

Some had surmised that the Unknown soldier had been one of the two officers killed in the battle. However, Compatriot Smith identified the buttons as belonging to an enlisted man.

He further stated that while both officers had been on foot in the battle (and therefore probably carried rifles) the discovery of buckshot and spare nipples indicated that the owner was a rifleman. Also, the hospital reports note that each officer lost a leg in the fight which was not the case with the unknown Soldier.

Having died 2 September, 1862 this scion of South Carolina, who died in the defense of his State and home, made the final journey home after lying 124 years far from his native soil.

Let us by his example remember that, "Honour among men and virtue among women are more precious than life and most worthy of the last defense".

VOLUNTEERS

The memorial service for the Unknown Soldier worked well primarily due to the contributions of time and effort by many concerned South Carolinians.

It would be impossible to recount, in this space, all the people who worked so hard on the service. But, to demonstrate the level of commitment by all those involved consider the following examples.

Of all those who helped with the service there is one who stands out. Mr. Art Carson is one of the few who worked ceaselessly to make the memorial a success. Mr. Carson helped install the flagpoles at the cemetery which, for the most part, consisted of kneeling beside each pole and tamping sand around them to make them plumb. Mr. Carson was also in-

strumental in the excavation of the grave and in negotiating with Elmwood Cemetery on behalf of the organization.

Another big job was cleaning up the Confederate Section of the cemetery. Several people were involved in this project. Among them were: Bob and Belinda Wilkinson, W.C. Smith, Mr. Carson, Chris Elrod and two of his friends - Kevin Hutchinson and Mike Eargle, and Mark Watts.

This chore involved raking and mowing around the graves and blasting and painting the archway. The crew also cleaned and scrubbed every one of the headstones in the section.

Belinda Wilkinson was responsible for oxidizing the letters on the obelisk and for preparing the bunting and other decoration.

Compatriots Bob Wilkinson, Mark Watts and W.C. Smith began poking around the grave site to insure that no other graves would be desecrat-

ed when the new one was dug. While doing so they discovered 17 previously unknown headstones. Later in the day Bob Wilkinson and Mark Watts returned and worked until dark finding 54 stones.

Bruce Elrod, a new member of the SCV in Columbia, played an important role in the preparations. It was Cmt. Elrod who arranged for Miss Roz Bowie to appear at no cost to the Division; he also arranged for the donation of the flagpoles from Sears and contributed the flags flown at the site.

The Reenactors also worked especially hard to prepare for the ceremony. They held special drills on the three weekends prior and at 6:00 the morning of the service. The regiments also stood a 24 hour honor guard while the body lay-in-state - the officers were present at each changing of the guard.

Congratulations are due to all who worked so hard on the service.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

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